Alcohol Physiology and Pharmacology

Vermont Forensic Laboratory



Absorption

- Drink is consumed orally (typically)
- 10-20% of the alcohol is absorbed directly through the stomach wall.
- 80-90% is absorbed through the wall of the small intestine.
- Alcohol is a small molecule and does not require digestion to be absorbed.

What can affect absorption?

- Stomach emptying (opening of pyloric sphincter)
- Food
- Type of beverage
- Proof of liquor
- Gastric bypass
- Speed of consumption

What can affect absorption?

 In terms of a DUI, we are concerned with alcohol consumed within 30 minutes of operation.

Some or all may still remain in the stomach.

 Elimination: Includes excretion and the metabolic breakdown of ethanol.

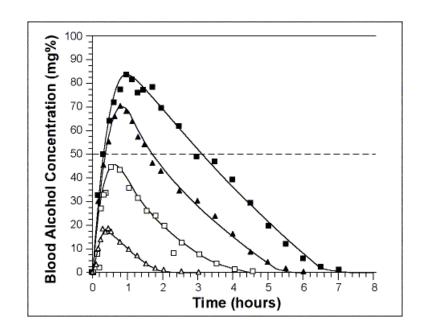
 97-98% of alcohol eliminated is through the breakdown into its metabolites via ADH.

 The effective dose of alcohol overwhelms the body's ability to metabolize it away. (Until levels reach below 0.01)

 Excretion: 2-3% of the alcohol consumed is excreted via sweat, breath and urine.

 Excretion allows us to measure alcohol in a breath sample.

 The rate of elimination is constant and not dose dependent.



- Typical elimination: 0.018-0.022%/hour
- Range: 0.010-0.030%/hour
- Extreme cases: 0.065-0.075%/hour (estimates)
- 0.015%/hour used in calculations as it meets or underestimates the "true" elimination rate of a majority of the population.

What can affect Elimination?

- Gender: Women tend to eliminate faster
- Experience: Experienced drinkers eliminate faster.
- Person to person variability exists as well as inter-day variability for the same person.
- Some medications and fructose may affect elimination to a minor degree by increasing or decreasing the rate.

What does NOT affect elimination?

- Coffee
- Cold showers
- Exercise
- Sleep

Predicting BAC

- Widmark Equation: Used by chemists to determine the impact of a drink to a person's BAC.
- Based on type of beverage, weight and gender of individual.



The Standard Drink

 A standard drink is the equivalent dose of beer, wine and liquor which yield the same BAC.



The Myth of the Standard Drink

- Why is it a myth?
- Drinks are not always poured to the same amount.
- Alcohol concentrations of beer and wine vary.
- Home mixed drinks are substantially stronger than those served at an establishment.

The Myth of the Standard Drink

 A "standard" drink will be used by the chemist when no other information is given about what was actually consumed.

 Keep in mind that a beer is not a beer. There can be great variations.

Retrograde Extrapolation

- AKA Relation Back
- A calculation used by chemists to determine what an alcohol concentration would have been at an earlier point in time.
- Based on test result, time of test, time of operation and any drinking history available.

Retrograde Extrapolation

 The Widmark equation is used when drinking occurs after or within 30 minutes of operation.

4.	OBSERVATION Of Odor of intoxicants Eyes Speech 1. Have you consum	□Strong □Watery □Unintelligible	☐Moderate ☐Bloodshot ☐Mumbled beverages?	□Faint □Normal □Slurred	□None □Confused	□Normal
*	No Yes	es: How many? was your first drink?		IF OFFICER DID NOT OBSERVE THE DRIVING (Whether crash or not) ASK: Did you drink any alcoholic beverage after driving? No / Yes: How many?		
_		at a a	دا دیله داریاستان ده ای	et 30 minutes?		
	4. How much, if any 5. Have you consum	ned any drugs or m	edications? No			
		ned any drugs or m 1s (e.g. alphabet, co	edications? No ounting, etc.):	Yes: What?		

Retrograde extrapolation

	7. INTERVIEW
	Where were you driving to?
	Where were you driving from (this time)?
	How long ago did you drive from that location?
\Longrightarrow	What food have you eaten in the last six hours? How long ago did you eat that?
\Longrightarrow	What have you been drinking?
	Beer Liquor Wine – Specific type (brand/name of drink)
\Longrightarrow	How many drinks of each kind did you have?
\Longrightarrow	How long ago did you start drinking? How long ago did you stop drinking?
\Longrightarrow	How much if anything did you drink in the 30 minutes before you were stopped driving?
	Who were you drinking with? (obtain names)
	Where (specific location) were you drinking?
\Longrightarrow	How much do you weigh?
	Are your tired? No Yes – Are you ill? No Yes, if so describe:
	Do you have any physical handicaps? No Yes, if so describe:
	Do you limp? No Yes Do you have diabetes? No Yes Taking insulin? No Yes
	Do you have epilepsy? No Yes
	Have you been injured lately? No Yes, if so describe:
	Do you wear glasses? No Yes Do you wear contact lenses? No Yes
	In the last 24 hours have you taken any medications or drugs? No Yes
	Were the drugs/medications affecting your driving? No Slightly Moderately Substantially
	Please describe what drug/medication and the dosage/amount consumed?
	Are you under the influence of drugs right now? No Slightly Moderately Substantially
	Are you under the influence of alcohol now? No Slightly Moderately Substantially
	Were you under the influence of drugs while driving the vehicle? No Slightly Moderately Substantially
	Were you under the influence of alcohol while driving the vehicle? No Slightly Moderately Substantially
	Were you feeling the effects of the alcohol while driving the vehicle? No Slightly Moderately Substantially
	Have you been convicted of Driving Under the Influence in VT or any other State? No Yes_
	Are you currently on Probation? No Yes Are you currently on Conditions of Release? No Yes
	OTHER QUESTIONS/ANSWERS (Re: DUI or any OTHER OFFENSES involved) use supplemental page.

Retrograde Extrapolation

A relation back calculation is required:

- 1) The test occurs more than 2 hours from the time of operation.
- 2) The test result is below a 0.080.
- 3) A drink has been consumed after or within 30 minutes of operation.

Requesting a Relation Back Affidavit

Scan and email or fax the following documents:

- 1) 4 page DUI processing forms
- 2) 1A Supplemental Affidavit
- 3) Evidence ticket(s)
- 4) Arrest custody report (or some document which contains the subject's weight)

Marcella.Giammanco@vermont.gov or 241-5557 (fax)

Requesting a Relation Back Affidavit

- Ensure you include in your request a valid email address for the remittance of the completed affidavit and your contact information in case there are questions regarding the submission.
- Ensure that all information contained in your affidavit and supporting documents is accurate especially case number, subject's name, time of operation and time of test.